

INTIMATION

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY OF CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS, &c., &c., FOR 1892,

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

This is the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ISSUE, and will be found, as usual, to show an advance on preceding years.

The CHRONICLE covers the notable events of the last half century in the Far East, together with the Texts of all the most important Treaties concluded with the Countries of Eastern Asia, the various Customs Tariffs, Trade Regulations, Consular and Court Fees, Postal Guide, Chinese Festivals and Observances, Tables of Money, Weights and Measures, and other Commercial Information amongst which are—

TREATIES WITH CHINA.—Great Britain, 1840; Nanking, 1842; Great Britain, Tientsin, 1858; Great Britain, Choson, with Additional Article; Great Britain, Opium Convention, 1858; and all others not abrogated. France, Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860; France, Tientsin, 1858; Treaty of Commerce; France, Conventions, 1866 and 1877. United States, Tientsin, 1858; Additional, 1860; United States, Peking, 1860; Convention, 1860; Germany, Peking, 1860. Portugal, 1883. Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN.—Great Britain, 1858. United States Extraterritorial Treaty, 1856. Mexico, 1880.

TREATIES WITH SEAS.
CUSTOMS TARIFFS.
TRADE REGULATIONS.—China, Japan, Siam, Customs Schedule, China.
LOCAL LAWS AND ORDINANCES IN CONNECTION FOR GOVERNMENT OF I.L.M. Subjects in China and Japan, 1863-1877, 1878, 1881, 1884, 1886, 1886, 1886; Rules of I.L.M. Supreme Courts, Peking, 1882. Chinese Consulate, New Tablo of Fees; Table of Consular Fees; Code of Civil Procedure, Hongkong; Table of Hongkong Court Fees; Admiralty Regulation, Hongkong; Consular Act, Regulations for the Consular Courts of United States in China; Rules of Court of Consuls at Shanghai; Chinese Passenger Act.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the ports and cities of the Far East from Peking to Vladivostok, in which are gathered annotations from the West.

Not only is the Directory most full and complete in each issue, it is prefaced by DESCRIPTIONS of each Colony, Port, or Settlement, carefully revised each year, some of which, such as those of Hongkong and Shanghai, will interest our readers. The Chinese Government, for example, giving us that so every detail in connection with the place, their History and Topography, &c., &c.

The information afforded in these Descriptions although would suffice for all an ordinary volume, consisting of over EIGHTY highly interesting articles, packed with facts especially set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port.

Briefly this work is the Directory for—

THE OPEN PORTS OF CHINA.

OTHER PLACES IN CHINA WHERE FOREIGNERS RESIDE.

THE OPEN PORTS OF JAPAN.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

EASTERN SIBERIA.

COLONY OF MACAO.

COLONY OF HONGKONG.

KOREA AND ITS OPEN PORTS.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE BORNEO STATES AND LABUAN.

THE COLONY OF COCHIN-CHINA.

ANNAM AND TONKIN.

SIAM.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

THE MALAY STATES.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN NAVAL SQUADRONS.

THE OFFICERS OF STEAMERS ENGAGED IN THE COASTING TRADE.

The Book is printed from New Type specially prepared for the purpose, and uniformly in the arrangement right through new greatly facilitated References.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RESIDENTS contains the names of nearly 16,000 FOREIGNERS

carefully arranged, with the initials as well as the Surnames in strictly Alphabetical Order, so that any name can be found instantly.

The Volume is embellished by numerous MAPS AND PLANS.

These have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are constantly corrected and brought up to date. They include—

A PLAN OF THE FAR EAST

A MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

NEW PLAN OF PEAK DISTRICT, VICTORIA

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF CANTON

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

NEW PLAN OF HANKOW

PLAN OF MANILA

PLAN OF SINAGAPOE TOWN AND ENVIRONS

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG

Also,
A COLOURED PLATE OF THE HOUSE FLAGS OF FOREIGN MERCHANT SHIPS

The CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, as already printed in smaller type than formerly and condensed in every possible manner, contains this year 38 pages more than last.

It is published in two parts, Royal Octavo—Complete, with Maps and Plans, pp. 1138, 5s. Directory only, pp. 728, 3s.

It is published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, and can be had from

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A fresh supply of the above just received.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.**
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. (1)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1892.

It is curious how spasmodic and ephemeral is the interest taken in Europe in matters pertaining to the Far East. If anything special happens, like the recent riots in the Yangtze Valley or the great Earthquake in Japan, there is a momentary eruption of articles and sketches in the English daily and weekly papers, and then long before the real importance of events is understood or known by the effects, all interest in the subject dies out completely. Ordinary incidents in the relation between China and Japan and Western Powers are either not regarded at all or are made the subject of an editorial note, in the style of the following, taken from the *Sin James's Gazette*:—"The Emperor of China is a very strange monarch. He is of his own notion starting upon a task which most schoolboys have wished to be Emperors to escape from. He is beginning the study of English and arithmetic." "is, of course, quite possible that the But of Three will come much easier to the Lord of the Vermilion Pencil than to sm boys on the benches of an English school since the Chinese language, and most other things that the Chinaman has learn, are so horribly difficult that no Western learning must be very quick acquired. It is not easy to undertake what the Emperor hopes to gain by learning English arithmetic. Perhaps he regards the experiment as an amusement and learns a page or two of decimals by way of refreshing himself up after a long day at the early Chinese proverb This sort of writing is meant to be small but it really only serves to illustrate the shallowness of the writer. Unfortunately this is true of other London journals. Even the Times often displays woful lack of acquaintance with questions connected with the Far East. The reason for this ignorance is not far to seek. There must be competent writers on Oriental subjects in London and England, but the public do not care to read about Eastern politics and hence no doubt there is no demand for articles which might enlighten the general darkness. On the other hand faddists who make a point of obtaining publicity for their views manv frequently get them aired in the London press. Thus the anti-opium agitator can usually secure the publicity they desire and persons who advocate a pro-Chinese policy seem to have no difficulty in obtaining mediums for disseminating their opinion. It is much to be regretted that a broad and more intelligent view of the relation between England and the Empires of the Far East is not expounded. The necessity

treaty "China fairly and justly," and regarding the same treatment in return cannot be too strongly insisted upon. It is of great and growing importance to British manufacturers and operatives that the Chinese Imperial Government should be induced—compelled if need be—to carry out the obligations of the Treaties, instead of, as at present, allowing the provincial administrations to adopt every possible means, to infringe them in the spirit if not in the letter. The Kwangtung Government is an especial sinner in this direction. Ever since the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin, the Canton officials have studiously and vigorously laboured to render the clauses relating to the granting of transit passes of no avail. For more than thirty years they have managed to render these stipulations almost dead letters, to the serious detriment of British trade and not infrequent loss to British merchants. During the last twenty years successful efforts have been made to secure the benefits of the privilege through the energy of the British Consul at Canton, and in retaliation the Kwangtung officials are throwing new obstacles in the way of British trade. The action of the Hukwaun in levying a less rate of duty on goods exported in Chinese craft than to paid on goods carried in foreign bottoms and passing through the Foreign Customs is one case in point. The confiscation of bales of yarn which vary slightly from the declared weight is another, and the arbitrary seizure and confiscation of the goods belonging to Messrs. WATSON & ROBINSON at Fatsan forms a third. These arbitrary and illegal acts, perpetrated with the deliberate design of importing trade and damaging foreign interests, may not very directly affect British industrial undertakings, but indirectly they have important results. They serve to check the legitimate growth of the trade in those manufactures, and that too at a time when many other foreign markets are being practically closed against British products. It is of the highest importance to Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Staffordshire that they should preserve the outlets still left and develop trade in those directions. If therefore instead of writing flippant paragraphs like this above, which betrays the egoist in every line, English journalists would address themselves to the work of examining into the prospects and conditions of trade in the East they would be likely to accomplish some good by arousing a genuine interest in a matter which so intimately concerns the welfare of a very large section of the British population.

The P. & O. steamer *Bridalis* left London for this port on the 17th inst.
The P. & O. steamer *Shanghai* left Bombay for this port on the 22nd inst.
There were 1983 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 245 were Europeans.
The P. & O. steamer *Merrivale*, with the next outward English mail, left Singapore at 6.30 a.m. yesterday for this port.
There was again a very good harvest at Wood Lane's Circus last night and all the items in the programme were loudly applauded.
The Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.) inform us that the China Mutual S.N.C.C. steamship company has chartered two boats to leave for Singapore for this month, viz., the *Siam* and the *Siam*.
A man was fined \$150 or three months' hard labour, at the Magistrate's yesterday for having in possession of one ton of prepared opium.
Another man was fined \$50 for having eighty-six tins of raw opium in his possession.
From the *Courier d'Hainpong* we learn that lately, the holder of one of the most formidable titles in Indochina, who had tendered his submission, and that the Governor-General is considering whether it should be accepted or not.
The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Tianjin* on her last trip to Australia called in at Sandakan, where there were some six hundred tons of tin waiting to be shipped, but owing to heavy rain market awaiting her arrival, in fact more than she could accommodate.
In another column will be found the programme which is to be performed on Wednesday evening at the complimentary benefit concert given by Mr. Webb. It is not often that such a strong musical force is assembled here, and ought to be a heavy booking of seats for the future, which promises quite an exceptional evening of entertainment.
At meeting of the Sandakas Chinese Advisory Board, held on the 3rd October last, at the instance of various members, a resolution was passed that the Chinese Consulate at Hong Kong should send a despatch to the Acting Government Secretary re Sunday shipping labour, and it was unanimously agreed that the said landing and loading of ships on Sunday should be prohibited.
There was a capital house at the City Hall last night and also a capital programme. The Committee of Arrangement, under the chairmanship of Sir George Clarke, presided over the event, which was resolved with continuous applause. The new operative trials "My wife's relations" were presented and created unlimited fun, whilst the remainder of the programme was devoted to miscellaneous sketches which were both entertaining and amusing. The success which has met the Entertainer Company has induced them to give two more performances at the Theatre, leaving Hongkong, at the end of April for their forthcoming Friday performance.
On Sunday, the 29th November, we learnt from the *North Borneo Herald*, the Sultan of Sarawak, His Majesty Charles Vyner Brooke, Esq., arrived in Sandakan by the steamer *Northernbird* attended by and a considerable retinue. On landing about half-past five he proceeded to the residence of Major-General Macgillivray, accompanied by Lord Macgillivray, and after tea he returned to the command of Mr. Flint, at a salute was fired from the Fort. His Highness and suite immediately proceeded to Government House, where they were received by General Macgillivray, the Sultan during the following weeks inspected the Barracks, G.O.A. Hospital, Munitions and other public buildings, Mr. Gaetzler, Private Secretary to the Governor, doing the honours. His Highness enquired minutely into the details and displayed the greatest interest in what saw. We are informed that he afterwards expressed his deep appreciation of the State of affairs, the discipline, and the general administration.
The correspondence of an Indian paper says that the Government of India intend to discontinue the Leprosy Commissioner's report by antichlorophyll to be entertained in professional circles. The Commission, it is understood, doubt if it will be able to do much good, and it is expected that with leprosy in India. They favour the establishment near the large towns of leper asylums in place of that at Mattongon, Bombay, for the receipt of patients sent to certain hospitals, and it is expected that should be directed compelling the Government to establish such asylums. The report unobscuringly gives no reasons why it is a specific disease which is incurable, but it is stated that it is a contagious disease, and that it is due to great length with which theory of the anti-vaccination party that leprosy is propagated by vaccination, and as the reason for its prevalence is the absence of the disease, the Commission concludes that the risk is so small that it may be disregarded. The Commissioners however required into the question whether his diet has increased, and if so, how far it is connected with leprosy and have come to a negative conclusion on the point. Now here they found anything without the belief, supported by questions asked by the doctor, that leprosy increases when the price of salt rises.

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